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President KIM IL SUNG Exchanges New Year Cards

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with the Party and state leaders of various countries on the New Year 1978.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received New Year's cards from Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presicium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin; Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerruti, President of the Republic of Peru; Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland; Queen Margrethe the Second of the Kingdom of Denmark; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President of the Republic of Austria; U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of the Republic of Singapore; Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; William R. Tolbert, President of the Republic of Liberia; Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; and Arthur Chung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Fazal Elahi Chaudhri, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, Head of the Government and Chief Martial Law Administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; N. Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India; Zinur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Carlos Andres Perez, President of the Republic of Venezuela; Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic; Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party; Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Prime Minister of Socialist Ethiopia; Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles; Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland; and Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent New Year's cards to them. (KCNA)

Personal Letter from Cambodian President

President Kim Il Sung received a personal letter from Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea.

According to a KCNA report Jan. 2, the letter said:

Respected and beloved Comrade President,

I have the honor of sending to Comrade President the statement of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea dated December 31, 1977 published in connection with the invasion of the army of "the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" upon the territory of Democratic Kampuchea.

Under condition of the good friendly relations established between our two countries, I am convinced that Comrade President and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will show interest in the content of this statement.

I extend warmest revolutionary regards to you Comrade President.

Letters related to it came to Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, from Comrade Pol Pot, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and to Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, from Comrade Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea.

463 Mil. Yen Scholarship Sent Here

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send again huge educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan for the development of the democratic national education of Korean citizens in Japan, the KCNA said on Jan. 7.

At the instance of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent 462,589,000 *yen* in Japanese currency to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan thanks to the solicitude of the respected and beloved leader.

The educational aid fund and stipends reached to the tune of 24,362,827,033 *yen* in Japanese currency in 67 installments from 1957 up to this day.

The 66th installment of such remittance came last September on the occasion of the 11th Congress of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), amounting 924,500,000 *yen*.

As a first remittance, 121,099,086 *yen* was sent here in April, 1957 in a difficult condition that the DPRK was still rehabilitating its economy after the three-year war against U.S. invasion which ended in 1953.

Chongryun Calls for Greater Effort to Reunification

A central meeting of Chongryun activists was held to do better work for 1978 on Jan. 8 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun C.S.C. called for greater efforts toward the earlier reunification of the divided country.

In his report to a central meeting of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) he set forth the four major tasks assigned to the Korean nationals organization in the New Year 1978: 1) to defend the socialist homeland Democratic People's Republic of Korea, following her; 2) to consolidate the Chongryun organization by reinforcing its chapters and branches as a whole; 3) to guarantee the democratic national rights of the Korean residents in Japan; and 4) to make a total devotion to national reunification by frustrating the "two-Korea" plot.

The meeting was held on Jan. 8 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo with the attendance of 3,500 full-and part-time Chongryun activists in the Metropolitan areas, with the hall filled with their refreshed vigour. The annual New Year meeting was held to conduct better this year's Chongryun job in accordance with President Kim Il Sung's New Year message to Chairman Han Duk Su.

The Chairman also stressed that this year Chongryun should score unparalleled successes in its patriotic services, with the DPRK marking her 30th birthday and the Second Seven-Year Plan starting in the socialist motherland.

Referring to last year's achievements, he pointed out that the last Chongryun Congress held last September contributed to strengthening unity and cohesion of the mass organization. Its constant approach to the Korean grass-roots here resulted in the activation of Chongryun's lower infrastructure, he added.

Stressing that international solidarity and the friendship with the Japanese people were remarkably strengthened, the Chairman said a great contribution was made by Chongryun to the acceleration of the reunification and the defence of democratic national rights of the resident fellow-countrymen.

Present at the meeting together with Chairman Han Duk Su were vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Nam Si U, Yun Sang Chol and other cadres of Chongryun organizations.

President Kim Il Sung's New Year message was read out by the Chairman at the meeting. A letter to the great leader was adopted there with general applause. After the meeting an art performance was staged by the Kumgang-san Art Troupe.

'United S. Korea-US Command' Planned

An agreement was reached recently by Washington and Seoul on setting up a "united ROK-US command" in Seoul in June apart from the existing "UN Command."

Reportedly, the "united command" will be placed under the direction of the "ROK-US security council" with south Korean and American chiefs of defence as chief representatives. The planned apparatus is said to exercise the prerogative of command over the US forces in south Korea and the indigenous forces.

Such a plan comes out in the course of the projected US troop withdrawal from south Korea.

This is designed; firstly, to extricate the Pak Jung Hi clique from uneasiness and confusion caused by the GI phaseout plan and demonstrate to the world the unchanged American defence commitment to Seoul; secondly, to ensure the United States the continuing prerogative of command over the south Korean three services even after the pullout of the American ground troops; and, thirdly, to improve the joint operational system of south Korea, the US and Japan.

As well in Japan, a detailed plan is believed to be worked out in June, too, for setting up a central command of the Self-Defence Forces. The new "united command" is to function to the full capacity right after the complete withdrawal of the US ground troops allegedly to come in 1982. Timed to coincide with the full inauguration of the Japanese central command.

The projected GI pullout will start from this year, with 6,000 troops withdrawing from south Korea as a first stage. Despite Carter's pledge, the developments after his declaration of the phaseout clearly reveal that Washington attempts to reinforce and readjust more effectively its military machine in south Korea behind the curtain of the withdrawal. Thereby, the US intends to fix "two Koreas" as a fait accompli.

The "united command" plan is without doubt a link in the chain of such a vicious American ambition.

Shady Seoul-Tokyo Parliamentarian Cont.

Tokyo becomes more active in shoring up the Pak Jung Hi junta which was denounced and deserted by the honest-minded people the world over for its policy against human rights, influence-buying operation in the U.S. and cozy relation with Japan.

Stemming from such a vicious design, the seventh general meeting of the "ROK-Japan Parliamentarian Union" was held on Jan. 12-14 in Seoul.

Japan's Liberal-Democrat Government headed by Fukuda is crazy about establishing deeper cozy relations with Seoul by intensifying the south Korea-Japan military integration to cope with the planned phaseout of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Over 60 Japanese Dietmen visited Seoul to attend the seventh general meeting, with an estimated 200 participants, the biggest in scale. Among Japanese participants were Funada Naka, vice-President of the Liberal-Democratic Party, and Kasuga Ikko former Chairman of the quasi-ruling Democratic Socialist Party.

The general meeting deliberated how to defend security in south Korea and to give much more aid in military affairs and economy to south Korea, notably early effectuation of "south Korea-Japan joint development of continental shelf treaty."

The "ROK-Japan Parliamentarian Union" was formed in 1975 by the Pak Jung Hi junta and the Japanese government which made efforts to strengthen the dirty connection between south Korea and Japan by promoting integration of both sides in politics economy and military affairs, the predecessor of which was the "ROK-Japan parliamentarian friendship association" formed in 1968.

Therefore, the organization is bent on supporting the suppressive Seoul "regime," beating the drum of "threat of southward invasion from north."

The general meeting reportedly discussed the preparation for new pro-Pak moves Hi junta policy set forth by the Fukuda Cabinet. It also discussed an operation to hush up Seoul's influence-buying scandal in Tokyo, because focus of attention in discussion is the cozy relations with Seoul at the regular session of the Japanese Diet scheduled for Jan. 21.

'Military Council'

Sources close to the south Korean "national assembly" disclosed on Jan. 9 that efforts are made to establish a so-called "ROK-Japan parliamentarian security consultative association" differently from the "ROK-Japan Parliamentarian Union," which is expected to be formally established through the inaugural meeting scheduled for around March.

It is said that discussion will be made about how to defend security in Northeastern Asia after the withdrawal of the U.S ground force from south Korea at the consultative association which is going to be expanded into a "ROK-U.S.-Japan parliamentary consultative association" in near futrue. It is informally decided that Funada Naka will be its president of Japanese side.

The establishment of the consultative association is aimed at slowing down the phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and strengthening military cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo.

The formation of the so-called "ROK-Japan parliamentarian security consultative association" is dangerous attempt to intensify the south Korea-U.S.-Japan military integration.

Diplomatic Ties Opened With Barbados

A joint communique, in which the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Barbados agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in conformity with their interest, was signed in New York on Dec. 5, according to a KCNA report.

The joint communique noted that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Barbados respect each other's policy of non-alignment.

According to the joint communique the governments of the two countries agreed to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

The joint communique was signed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Han Si Hae, permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Donald Z. Blackman, permanent representative of Barbados at the United Nations.

Last year the DPRK also opened diplomatic ties with Djibouti on June 30. With the result that she has set up full diplomatic relations with a total of 97 countries.

New Observer At UN

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Han Si Hae, newly-appointed permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations, on Dec. 5 called on the UN Secretary General and presented a letter of credence to him, according to a KCNA report.

He replaced Kwon Min Jun.

Envoy to Jordan

Li Sok Ryong, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, on Dec. 27 presented his credentials to Hussein the First, King of the Jordan, the KCNA reported.

The king said that he would strive to make closer the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all fields.

Envoy to Ethiopia

Kim Guk Tae, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Socialist Ethiopia, on Dec. 17 presented credentials to Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, according to a report from Addis Ababa.

He said that the Ethiopian people would firmly support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and always stand on their side. (KCNA)

Pak Tong Son Discloses Names

South Korean businessman Pak Tong Son on Jan. 13 gave U.S. investigators a "lot of names" in connection with south Korean payoff scandal in the U.S. Congress, during the interrogation which started at 10 am at the south Korean prosecution office building in Seoul.

This was the first face-to-face interrogation of the key agent after he was indicted last August.

The closed-door questioning was conducted in English by the U.S. investigators led by Deputy U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti under a U.S.-south Korea accord.

U.S. Congressman Bruce Caputo, a member of the House ethics committee and Daniel Swillinger, staff of the Senate ethics committee took part in the questioning as observers.

According to Rep. Bruce Caputo, south Korean lobbyist Pak told investigators on Jan. 14 he had distributed "hundreds of thousands of dollars" among U.S. congressmen and other Washington officials.

Rep. Caputo said the U.S. investigators covered "dozens" of people in the Congress and the executive branch in their second day of question.

The U.S. daily "Los Angeles Times" on Jan. 14 reported that Pak Tong Son named five U.S. congressmen who he said received the bulk of the money Pak doled out to influence U.S. politicians.

The newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying Pak admitted making a series of payments exceeding $100,000 each to ex-Reps. Richard T. Hanna, Cornelious L. Gallagher, and Otto E. Passman.

The paper said Passman received the largest sum, nearly $200,000.

The paper said it learned from its sources that the total payoffs "would clearly range from $500 000 to $1 million."

The paper said Pak reportedly testified that he had paid Rep. William Minshall up to $80,000 for the reelection campaign of former President Nixon.

Deceptive Accord

In connection with Pak Tong Son questioning the Jan. 14 English-language daily here "Asahi Evening News" reported an article reprinted from the New York Times Service.

It said the New York Times obtained two sections of the secret agreement between the U.S. Department of Justice and Pak that seems to curtail the scope of American interrogators' questions and Park's role concerning allegations that the south Korean "government" bribed American officials to gain favorable government actions.

"The questioning shall not concern actions or statements of any officials of the Republic of Korea or any third country, except any which may have occurred in the United States or in the presence of U.S. officials," the agreement states at one point.

This section appears to bar the American interrogation team from posing questions that may implicate "president" Pak and present members of the south Korean "government" in a scheme to improperly influence the actions of Congress and the executive branch. Civiletti said that the Justice Department has "no firm evidence" of the "president's" role in a multimillion-dollar effort to manipulate the U.S. Government.

But Congressional testimony and news accounts have described south Korea's "president" as meeting with Pak on one occasion on this subject and as having received letters from members of Congress in this regard. There is also information from American intelligence sources that, in 1970, "presidential" Pak attended meetings at the Blue House, the executive mansion in Seoul, in which a campaign of bribes and influence was planned.

Summons to US Officials

The U.S. House international relations sub-committee chaired by Donald Fraser is reportedly planning to subpena around 10 former and present U.S. high-ranking officials in connection with the investigation of the "KCIA" influence-buying in the U.S. Congress.

In a parallel investigation the House ethics committee last year tried but failed to subpena the following 4 high-ranking officials in the days of Nixon and Ford administrations: Lawrence S. Eagleburger, formerly a top aid to Kissinger, now ambassador to Yugoslavia; William G. Hyland, former head of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence; Brent Scowcraft, a former national security adviser to Presidents Nixon and Ford and Muanita Moody, a former National Security Agency intelligence officer.

Another congressional source said that an anonymous letter was sent to the Fraser sub-committee and House ethics committee last year which alleged that present Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Philip Habib had vital information on Koreagate.

Rodong Sinmun:

Zionists Must Completely Withdraw From Arab Land

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the start of the revolution of the Palestinian people, an article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Jan. 1 says that January 1, 1965, was recorded as a day of particular significance in the history of the Palestinian people's struggle for taking-back the lost homeland.

The article continues:

Today the Palestine Liberation Organization is recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over all the successes achieved by the Palestinian people in the sacred struggle for freedom and liberation and warmly hail them.

Noting that the Korean people, regarding the struggle of the Palestinian people as their own, have always rendered active support and encouragement to it, the article says:

Today, too, our people firmly support the Palestinian people and all other Arab peoples in the struggle for restoring the national rights and taking back the lost homeland and occupied Arab land.

The Zionists must completely withdraw from the occupied Arab land and the national rights of the Palestinian people be restored.

Saying that victory is in store for the fighting Palestinian people, the article wishes the best new victory in the future struggle.

W. Saharan Self-Determination

The question of West Sahara should be solved by the West Saharan people and other African people themselves in conformity with the demand and desire of the West Saharan people on the principles of decolonization and national self-determination without any outside interference.

Rodong Sinmun Dec. 29 stresses this in a commentary denouncing the French warplanes' attack on the Polisario unit, which caused much damages.

The French warplanes' attack is an unwarranted military interference in the people's struggle for national self-determination and cannot but arouse apprehension, the commentary says.

On Dec. 14 Polisario published a statement on releasing French prisoners of war and set them free. But the French warplanes bombed the Polisario unit on the following day.

This shows that the bombing had nothing to do with the problem of prisoners of war and was evidently motivated by other purpose, the commentary notes.

2nd 7-Yr. Plan Starts

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has begun the Second Seven-Year Plan this year. The new plan is aimed at making the economy further Juche-oriented, through the active development of abundant natural resources of the country and the self-reliant solution of all problems arising in economic construction.

President Kim Il Sung unveiled the targets of this new plan at the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held on December 15 last year.

During this period, industrial production will increase at an annual average rate of 12.1 per cent and industrial output will rise 2.2 times.

By the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan the DPRK will annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland.

The per capita output of major industrial products will be: steel, 500kg; coal, 5,000kg; electricity, 3,750 kwh; cement, 812.5kg; chemical fertilizer, 312.5kg.

The present self-sufficiency rate of raw materials and energy is 70 per cent in the DPRK.

Much importance is attached to greater independence in the metal-working industry, the key of the heavy industries, as the new prospective plan calls for comprehensive mechanization and automation. Major efforts will be launched to develop iron industry by utilizing anthracites instead of coking coal which the DPRK lacks. Although the self-sufficiency rate of machinery is 98 per cent, it is expected that "machine-produces-machines movement" will be organized on a nationwide scale to hit the target of 5 million tons of machinery including automatic and semi-automatic machine tools.

Crucial to the production of one million tons of nonferrous metals is vigorous development of the Komdok Mine in Hamgyong Province which accounts for 50 per cent of the nation's deposits of nonferrous metals.

The DPRK has deposits of an estimated 14,000 million tons of coal. It plans to dig 70-80 million tons of coal. Deposits of good quality anthracite was found covering 80 square kilometers from east to west, centering on Pyongyang.

In order to hit the target of 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, hydro-power stations will be constructed to utilize rivers with a capacity of hydraulic power of 8 million kwh. While stress is to be put on the construction of thermal power stations.

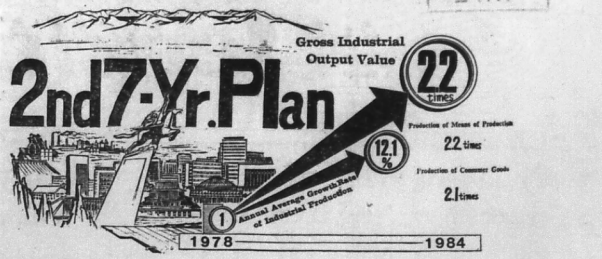
The target of 3.5 million tons of aquatic products is expected to be reached with success thanks to the extensive development of ship-building industry and fish-breeding industry and diversified, better consumer goods. The DPRK also has set forth the policy of completely independent solution of the food problem under the slogan of "food revolution." For example, *oktan* plants will be built to assure a stable sugar supply. *Oktan* is a kind of sugar made from corn, one of chief agricultural products of the DPRK. (Its sweetness is 70 per cent of sugar made from sugar canes.) The target of 10 million tons of grain seems very rational, for the figure of last year stood at 8.5 million tons.

Korean agriculture, which enters the era of industrialization and modernization, will be characterized as more chemicalized and intensive. Stock-raising, pomiculture and sericulture will be further developed. In 1984, 10 tractors will be made available for every 100 ha of arable land, the highest standard in the world.

In a word, the characteristics of the Second Seven-Year Plan are Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification. All the working people are required to fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and carry out this enormous economic construction by their own strength, techniques and natural resources.

The DPRK has already completely abolished taxation; an 11-year compulsory free education system and free medicare program are in effect. Food is almost free and housing rents are about 3 per cent of wages.

The new economic plan envisages an increase of national income 1.9 times over the present one.



Rodong Sinmun Calls For 8.8 Mil. Ton Grain Output

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on January 9 editorially called upon the entire agricultural working people to let the flag of victory fly on the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

Follows its summary:

Last year the entire Party, the whole nation and the whole army turned out to powerfully assist the agricultural front and strictly apply the Juche-based farming method under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung. Thus, a flag of proud victory was flied on the height of 8.5 million tons of grain even under very adverse weather conditions.

President Kim Il Sung advanced the militant task to scale the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year, with a deep insight into the demand of socialist economic construction, the persistent influence of the cold front and the world-wide food crisis, the successes and experiences in agricultural production last year and the prospect of its development.

The high goal of 8.8 million tons of grain facing us is indicative of the tender love for the people and lofty intention of President Kim Il Sung to make the country rich and developed and lead it to constant prosperity by developing agricultural production continuously at a high rate, not affected by any difficult condition or any whimsical weather.

Also reflected in it is our Party's unshaken will to energetically hasten the cause of Juche by scaling a higher eminence after capturing one and effecting uninterrupted innovations and upsurge in the building of socialism.

It is of great importance in beating ahead of time the grand target of the Second Seven-Year Plan to capture the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

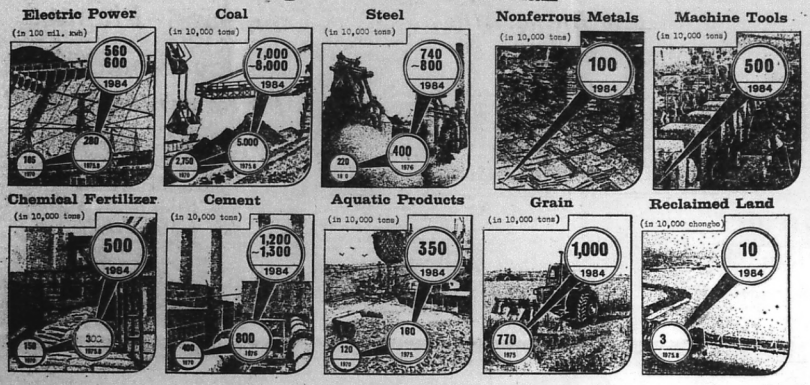
Through the struggle for scaling the height of 8.8 million tons of grain the material and technical foundations already laid in agricultural production will be further consolidated and the course of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and the scientification and intensification of its production accelerated at faster pace. In this way a solid foundation will be provided for hitting the target of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule.

The capture of the height of 8.8 million tons of grain will make it possible to further enhance the material and cultural living standards of our people and solve better all the questions arising in socialist construction.

This will also be a proud event powerfully demonstrating once again the incomparable superiority of our socialist rural economic system and the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy under which bumper crops are reaped every year despite the influence of the cold front which is spelling immeasurable calamities to the whole world.

(KCNA)

Targets of 2nd 7-Year Plan



Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe's Paris Tour

The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a visit to France gave performances winning the warm acclamation of the Parisians after its premiere in the Paris Sports Palace on November 25 last year.

On November 30 it gave a performance for guests of honor.

Invited to see the performance were Andre Aubry, Chairman, and Guy Dupre, Secretary General, of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Michel Genot, Acting Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association; Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Alain Louis, Secretary General of the General Confederation of Educational Workers' Unions of France; Maurov, Secretary General of the General Confederation of Scientific Workers' Unions of France; and noted political and public figures.

Diplomatic envoys and staff members of over 80 foreign embassies in Paris and their families were also invited to see the performance.

When the artists of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe appeared on the stage, waving bunches of flowers above their heads to the solemn strains of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," more than 4,000 spectators rose to their feet all at once and welcomed them with an enthusiastic applause.

Each number put on the stage by our artists was warmly acclaimed by the spectators from beginning to end for its high ideological and artistic value and for their excellent performance.

The performance of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe drew a full house every day.

A French T.V. panelist said in an excited tone:

"I am very happy to see a dynamic yet graceful and bold acrobatic performance full of struggle and confidence correctly reflecting the national peculiarities of the heroic Korean people.

"Acrobatics of no other country in the world can be mentionable in the same breath with Korean acrobatics.

"I have never seen such an acrobatic performance, peculiar, refined and harmonious in contents, form and artistry as Korean acrobatics.

"The Korean acrobatics is the most beautiful and powerful art fully combining life and struggle, clear sentiments, laughter and optimism."

Sheldon, director of the New York Art Corporation, said after seeing the performance with his wife:

"As you excellently showed this evening in the performance, modern acrobatics should instill strength, courage and fighting spirit into the hearts of the people.

"Each number of your performance shows man's true wisdom, beauty and optimism full of enthusiasm.

"In this respect Korean acrobatics gives spiritual pabulum for rearing most correctly and soundly not only the people of the present generation but also those of the future generation spiritually and morally, physically and culturally."

Michel Genot, Acting Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association, stressed:

"Indeed, Korean acrobatics is a true model of contemporary acrobatics which served a warning to western acrobatics.

"It is a general phenomenon that those who are used to be hostile unilaterally to the socialist countries say negative to good works.

"After seeing this evening's performance, however, all the audience were unanimous in saying that acrobatics should follow the direction of successfully developing man physically, culturally, spiritually and morally with main emphasis on man as in Korea to be a useful art. This bespeaks that the direction of the development of acrobatics in Korea evokes great repercussions among the European people."

A French juggler who invited our artists to his home said:

"Korean acrobatics is a world famous one. The world has not yet seen those who can match you."

A French rope dancer expressed his emotion after seeing the premiere of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe:

"I thought that thrilling, deformed and adventurous western-style acrobatics is the best one. But, your performance this evening helped me, an acrobatic expert, from this anachronistic delusion.

"I performed in New York and London. At that time I fancied myself to be the best acrobat in the world. When I performed on the rope in Notre Dame, I thought that nobody in the world can outmatch me.

"Frankly speaking, your performance of 'seesawing,' especially 'rope-dancing' with a distinct national color literally dashed my pride and struck me with admiration. I was deeply moved."

A clerk of the World Music Company of France said:

"During my two-week stay in Korea in 1970, I saw an excellent song and dance performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre which awakened me to the fact that Korea is a land of art. But, unfortunately I did not know that there was such splendid acrobatics there.

"What caught my fancy in the Korean acrobatics is, above all, the clear stand and line in the creation of art.

"Herein lie the characteristics of the Korean acrobatics distinguishing it from the acrobatics of European style in vogue in the western countries that excites laughter by crippling people and deforming their physique."

A teacher of the theological college of France who had visited south Korea, said:

"I was genuinely fascinated by your performance this evening.

"All the works are well arranged and excellently harmonized. It is a sheerly new acrobatics which is excellently harmonized at the highest level in everything—content, style, skill of the acrobats, music and stage lighting.

"The brightly lit background of the stage alone tells us what a wonderful paradise the northern half of the Republic is.

"Seoul where the same Koreans live is a city going naked. There good virtue is overpowered by vice and not a roadside tree worth mentioning is to be seen. And it is swarmed with policemen. Seoul is, indeed, an epitome of capitalist society where 'the rich become richer and the poor become poorer'.

"I often heard south Korean students talk about the northern half of the Republic. They said that in the northern half of the Republic, all the people are well off and everyone studies under the good policy of President Kim Il Sung.'

"Your performance this evening convinced me that this was not unfounded."

(KCNA)

The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe entertained Parisians through its first French performance.

Korean Central History Museum Opens

The Korean Central History Museum located on a bank of the River Taedong-gang opened recently, replenished with new exhibits.

The materials exhibited in the museum cover a historical period beginning in the primitive age and ending in the March First Movement of 1919, a nation-wide anti-Japanese uprising of our people.

In accordance with the teachings of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on restoring the historic relics to their former status and preserving and tending them well, the historic relics unearthed and restored so far are on display in the 19 rooms of the museum.

Important historic materials and relics which were uncovered in recent years are on display there, drawing the interest of visitors.

Visitors take a particularly deep interest in the relics of Komunmoru which prove the long human history of our country.

These relics, cave relics belonging to the early paleolithic age prove historically that our ancestors lived in this land already 600,000-400,000 years ago.

Relics of culture built by our people from the peculiar and splendid culture of Kochoson (ancient Korea,) first ancient state in the history of our country, to modern culture strike visitors with admiration for their distinguished artistic quality.

Old tombs of Koguryo with murals which demonstrate the high development of culture in the period of Koguryo, the Chomsongdae, a star observation tower of Silla built in the first half of the 7th century and Sokguram, a wonderful stone grotto built in 751, are the priceless relics showing the scientific creativeness and resourcefulness of our ancestors.

Our ancestors made and used a rain gauge for the first time in history. They used metal types early in the 13th century and lead types in 1436. These types are the oldest ones in the world.

A particular pride among our cultural legacies is beautiful Koryo ware.

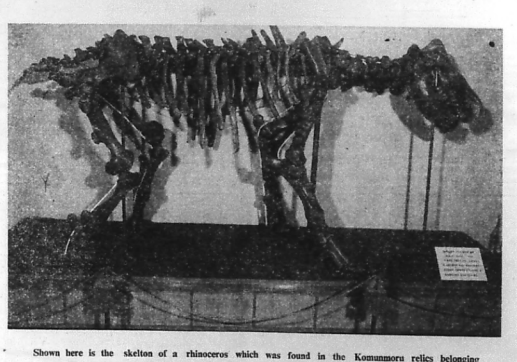
The world people regard the ware as rare treasure because it is peculiar in color, pattern and shape. Even today the people admire its artistic and useful value.

The museum is a vivid illustration of the glorious history of struggle of our people, a single nation of one and the same ancestry, against foreign invaders from olden times.

A model of turtle ship, the world's first ironclad battleship, which made a great contribution to the victory of our people in the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) which holds a shining page in our nation's history of struggle against foreign invaders, also attracts the attention of visitors.

All the materials and relics on display in the museum show the long history of our people, a single nation, their brilliant culture, and the history of their sacred struggle against foreign aggressors, instilling national pride and honor in the visitors.

(KCNA)



Shown here is the skelton of a rhinoceros which was found in the Komunmoru relics belonging to the Old Stone Age which is located in Sangwon county, Pyongyang.

Details of Pak Jung Hi's Influence-Buying Operation in U.S. As Disclosed by "KCIA" Secret Cables, Letters

Secret "KCIA" Letters

Follow secret letters exchanged between "KCIA" agents in the United States and the "KCIA" head office in Seoul regarding the influence-peddling operations in Washington as they have been released by a U.S. House subcommittee in December last:

Committee Exhibit No. 1
To: Secretary KIM Sang-keun

This letter should be burned after you read it thoroughly. You are not allowed to make copies of it.

You should execute the following matters immediately in a top-secret manner:

(1) Concerning your reply letters, you should not use regular channels for reports and notifications. A leakage of information is strictly prohibited (only Secretary KIM).

(2) Regarding the operation based in Washington, you, giving appropriate excuses, should not let your supervisor (Minister KIM) notice your performance of duties to utilize and obtain help from company president KIM Han-cho. No one but you should know this.

(3) Consequently you should realize that the utmost security measures should be maintained in utilizing company president KIM Han-cho, limiting the contacts within the following line: KCIA Director—Office of Chief YANG—Secretary KIM—Company President KIM Han-cho.

(4) All my contacts with company president KIM should be done by letters through Secretary KIM using diplomatic pouch.

(5) Consequently you should secure a contacting point so that constant communication can be made with company president KIM Han-cho. Special security measures should be taken in contacting company president KIM so that no one will notice the contacts.

(6) Except for routine operations regarding the Korean residents, you should always provide company president KIM Han-cho which general information requested by him (personal data on the Korean residents, anti-government activities, etc).

(7) In order to expedite the contacts with company president KIM, you should pass documents and... (illegible). The transmission (of information) should be handled in the same way.

(8) All the envelopes containing letters and documents by company president KIM which are addressed to me should not show his name.

(9) You should maintain security measures in communication with company president KIM over there.

(10) Telephone conversations between Seoul and Washington are expected. The following codes have been decided in order to prepare for the future security measures:
—Company president KIM—Dr. Hamilton
—Secretary KIM Sang-keun—Professor KIM
—Office Chief YANG—Catholic Father
—KCIA Director—Provincial Governor

(11) You should bear in mind that the Catholic Father directly instructs company president KIM. Pray for your good health.
(In different handwriting:)
Received on 9/3/74.

Committee Exhibit No. 2
Front of envelope: 9/9
Secretary KIM Sang-keun
Korean Embassy in the United States
Confidential
Back of envelope:
Catholic Father
To: Professor KIM

I understand that you have been studying hard. Be at ease, since the Provincial Governor of your province is well aware of your studies.

You will duly receive money in the amount of $256,000, which is to be delivered today by the accounting section chief. You should withdraw cash in your account which is in your custody and pay $300,000 to Dr. Hamilton and $56,000 to HAHN Kwang-neun. You should deliver the money to each one separately by yourself as soon as possible.

When you deliver the money, you should receive receipts from each. (Regarding Dr. Hamilton's receipt, the recipient's name on the receipt should be Dr. Hamilton's real name.) The reason is to report it to the Chief Priest of Bulkook Buddhist Temple. Please cooperate in this regard.

Praying for your good health.

Please convey a message to Dr. Hamilton that I have been waiting eagerly for the fruits of his undertakings.

Catholic Father

Committee Exhibit No. 3
No envelope
To: Secretary KIM Sang-keun

I know you are working hard.

As soon as you receive the enclosed check(s), you should deposit it (them) in your account and keep it (them) until further instructions.

Praying for your good health.
Catholic Father

After reading, destroy this by fire.

Committee Exhibit No. 4
Receipt
September 12, 1974, 8:00 p.m.

(1) duly received at my home the sum of $300,000 and promise definitely to deliver it to the designated person(s) by tomorrow (September 12 (sic)).
KIM Han-cho

Secret "KCIA" Cables

(Continued from the previous issue)
Sohn Document No. 9
Date: June 27
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

1. Concerning the problem of the travelling expenses of the person referred to in the previous telegram, the matter is being fully considered in Korea.
2. If-I/O receives the impression that this person is worrying about the problem of his travel expenses, in a suitable conversation respond to the degree of saying you know that things will be well handled when he returns to Korea, but don't make a concrete commitment.
3. I/O should make every effort to get him back to Korea at an early stage.

Sohn Document No. 10
Date: June 29
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

Carry on an operation to isolate Kim Hyung Wook by background maneuvering to cause Koreans in the US who are close to Kim to feel righteous indignation at Kim's absurd anti-national remarks and sever ties with Kim. Report on progress as the occasion demands.

Sohn Document No. 11
Date: July 5, 1977, 2 pm
(text of cable from N.Y. to Seoul)

1. On July 4, 1977 at 8 pm Baek Tae Ha urgently requested that No. 486 visit his house. He requested this same dispatched official who visited his house to transmit the following telegraphic report and inform him of the results, and he proposed that the dispatched official meet Yoo Yung Soo directly.
2. Content of the draft: (This draft seems to be one which Kim Hyung Wook transmitted to Baek Tae Ha through Yoo Yung Soo.)
   A. According to the information given by Baek Tae Ha, since Kim Hyung Wook is sending Yoo Yung Soo and Baek Tae Ha to Seoul in order to compromise, Kim requests that it be arranged for them to meet Director Kim Jae Kyu and the President.
   B. For the time being Kim Hyung Wook intends to stop his attacks on the government.
   C. Bearing the expense of Yoo Yung Soo's trip was requested. (The clause I saw was noted as a clause for reference.)
3. Because Baek Tae Ha, before showing this draft, repeatedly asked the dispatched official about the Headquarter's intentions, the dispatched official clearly said that the intention was for Bureau Chief Baek Tae Ha to separate from Kim Hyung Wook and return to Seoul. Because Baek Tae Ha, although he said, "It is wrong," (meaning that the content of the draft can not solve this) did not seem likely to speak, the dispatched official said, "First of all let's look at the draft" and read it through once.
4. Baek Tae Ha said that Kim Hyung Wook, saying that these days he can't believe Baek Tae Ha, declares his intentions through the mediation of Yoo Yung Soo and that Yoo Yung Soo, saying he can't act just on the basis of what Baek Tae Ha says, says he wants to meet the dispatched official. The dispatched official refused to meet Yoo Yung Soo saying that he is concerned that meeting him at the present time will cause bad side effects and requested that Bureau Chief Baek go to Seoul as soon as possible and report the true situation. Baek Tae Ha said he would let him know the next day (July 5). (When the dispatched official told Baek Tae Ha to go alone, Baek said that nowadays Kim Hyung Wook does not trust him either and definitely intends to have Yoo Yung Soo mediate. Therefore Baek intends to compromise with Kim Hyung Wook.)
5. The dispatched official was scheduled to be contacted by Baek Tae Ha during the morning of July 5 to say that he had decided to return to Korea but now at 2 pm he has not been contacted and he is considering trying to contact Baek again this evening.
6. The dispatched official's opinion: It is his considered judgement that Baek Tae Ha's recent contact with Kim Hyung Wook has become less than before and that Baek has come to grasp Kim Hyung Wook's actions through Yoo Yung Soo.

"It is requested that a copy of this be sent to Washington."

Sohn Document No. 12
Date: July 6
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

1. Baek Tae Ha should make a declaration of separation from Kim Hyung Wook and return to Korea according to the original plan. No other plan can be considered.
2. Immediately determine and report whether Baek Tae Ha has permanent residence status. Also report the circumstances of the obtaining permanent residence status.

Sohn Document No. 13
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

1. Regarding the fact that Kim Hyung Wook's wife now has a passport valid for a single journey: (It is valid until December 5, 1977)
   A. What are her wishes in this regard?
   B. Analyze and report the problem points concerning her passport and the Consul General's views on solving those problems.
   C. There will be separate instructions concerning your other inquiries.

Sohn Document No. 15
Date: August 12
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

1. Yoo Yung Soo should bring the letter and return to Korea. Report the time and flight number of his arrival.
2. If Mr. Yoo takes care of Mrs. Kim Hyung Wook's air fare, he will be reimbursed when he comes to Korea.
3. Inform Mr. Yoo that it is possible to settle the passport problems of Kim Hyung Wook's wife and children in one package if Mrs. Kim returns.

Sohn Document No. 16
Date: August 16
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

1. Mrs. Kim's stubbornness about her letter of response can only be understood as a negative attitude toward compromise.
2. Under circumstances where Mrs. Kim lacks a positive attitude, no matter how hard Yoo Yung Soo tries to mediate, we can not be very hopeful about the results.
3. Therefore, since even if Yoo Yung Soo brings a letter of response which is not written in Mrs. Kim's own hand and comes to Korea, it will mean nothing, have Yoo call off his trip to Korea.

On behalf of headquarters thanks Yoo Yung Soo for his efforts during this time.

Sohn Document No. 17
Date: August 21
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

1. Although you reported the problem of Mrs. Kim's new letter to headquarters, there have been no instructions of any kind (to you). Tell Yoo Yung Soo that you understand that the reason is the headquarters policy is firm that there is no way to proceed except to act in accordance with the good will expressed in the Director's letters to Kim Hyung Wook and his wife which were sent by courtesy of Yoo when he returned to the US on August 1. Beyond that have no further contact with Yoo about this problem.
2. You should report to headquarters only in the case that Kim Hyung Wook and his wife show an attitude of submitting to the appeals of the Director.
3. Find out and report Kim Hyung Wook's present address (street name and number).

Sohn Document No. 18
Date: August 23
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

1. We have made an internal decision for No. 486 to work at headquarters.
2. The Foreign Ministry's telegraphic order to return home is scheduled for about the first part of September.
3. He should complete the handing over of his duties to his successor and return to Korea by September 25.

July 26 letter to KHW
from Kim Jae Kyu

Esteemed Sir:

I have heard news of you through Messrs. Yoo Yung Soo and Baek Tae Ha. Have things been going well for you?

It's a commonplace that the affairs of life do not turn out as one wishes but this affair has been too traumatic.

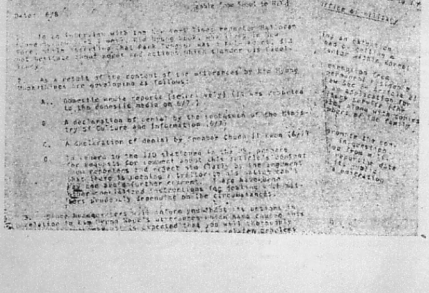
I have worked hard in order to help you to some degree, Brother Kim; however, the fact that my intention has come to nothing is too regrettable for words.

Nevertheless, as far as the questions of extending your children's passports and your wife's visit to Korea are concerned, as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and with the faithfulness of a stout-hearted man, I guarantee them.

Moreover if your wife wishes to have an audience with His Excellency the President to apologize and visit with him, I will take the responsibility and try to arrange it.

I hope you will listen to the more detailed messages borne by Mr. Yoo Yung Soo. I pray for your good health.

July 26
Seoul
Respectfully,
Kim Jae Kyu
(Concluded)



a copy of secret "KCIA" cables

Pak Orders Sohn to Hush Up Kim Hyong Uk

Sohn Document No. 14
Date: August 12
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)

Date: Approximately August 10

1. According to the opinion of the Office of Military Affairs
   A. There is the method of receiving an extension of the period of residence abroad by getting a letter of guarantee from a guarantor within Korea;
   B. According to the regulations on exemption from military service for those with permanent residence status abroad (Military Service Law Art. 24 Article 2) there is the method of submitting an application for permission for exemption from military service (the forms are available at the consulate) along with copies of the residence permits of all members of the family (front and b...k).
2. In consultation with the Consul General promote the content of Section 1.B above. Have the individual in question file his request for permission to be exempted from military service to the consulate and look into and report the date of its transmission to the Foreign Ministry and its public document number (There is no need to convert to an emigration passport.).

"We Changed Code Name of Chief Priest of Bulkook Buddhist Temple to Patriarch of Haisung Dae"

'White Snow' Project

Committee Exhibit No. 6
Front of envelope: (no date given)
KIM Sang-keun, Secretary
Korean Embassy in the United States
"Confidential"
Back of envelope:
CHA Sung-boo
Office of the Assistant in Charge of National Security
Dear Professor KIM:

Your situation reports by weekly pouch have been reported to the Provincial Governor in detail. We look forward eagerly to the results. Please convey our expectations to Dr. Hamilton. With enthusiasm.

For our future communications, our undertaking has been designated as "White Snow" project. We changed the code name of the Chief Priest of Bulkook Buddhist Temple to the Patriarch of the Haisung Dae. Please convey this matter to him without making any mistakes.

I am sending some reference materials for Dr. Hamilton and clothes for Mr. HAHN Kwang-neun via pouch. Please deliver them immediately.

When I met him in Seoul, I received a receipt from him. You don't have to receive it. I don't write to Dr. Hamilton this time. Please give a message to Dr. Hamilton that the Provincial Governor was sending his words of encouragement and the Patriarch has expressed his satisfaction.

The Catholic Father has been very busy. Secretary PARK of the Budget Section was transferred to Catholic Father's side. Whenever you have anything to send, please send it addressed to either Mr. CHA of...(illegible) or to me.

Pray for your good health.
Catholic Father

Secretary KIM Sang-keun—Professor KIM

Committee Exhibit No. 7
Front of the Envelope:
On the morning of June 3, 1975
Secretary KIM Sang-keun
Korean Embassy in the United States Confidential
Back of the Envelope:
The home of the Assistant in Charge of National Security
To: Secretary KIM Sang-keun

I understand that you have been having troubles, Dr. H., rendering enormous services, is decided to return to the United States.

The separate envelope $7563, which is sent by pouch, contained $300,000 for Dr. H. As soon as you receive it, please contact me by telephone, reporting "I safely received the dictionary," and deliver it to Dr. H. without delay.

In case it has not arrived there (although we will take every precaution so that you will receive it without making any mistakes), please make a telephone contact and say "The dictionary has not arrived yet" and advise your general affairs section.

In closing I pray for your perfect health.

PARK Wang-kyu

Committee Exhibit No. 8
Front of Envelope: 6/17
KIM Sang-keun, Secretary
Korean Embassy in the United States "Confidential"
S-75617
Back of Envelope:
Assistant in Charge of National Security
Dear KIM Sang-keun, Secretary

After you took the responsibility of the special assignment, your ordinary work loads might have been decreased somewhat. Nevertheless, I think, spiritually speaking, you feel you were rewarded. I am looking forward eagerly to the definite results produced by your enthusiastic undertakings.

Enclosed herewith you will find three (3) checks. Please deposit them in your account and wait for a special instruction.

You should take security measures. You should destroy this letter by fire after you read it.

Catholic Father

Code for reception—by phone: "I received the translation."
P.S. Deposit check NO.718 only with the bank around 7/15.

Office Chief YANG—Catholic Father

Committee Exhibit No. 9
Front of envelope:
KIM Sang-keun, Secretary
Korean Embassy in the United States
"Confidential"
S-75708
Back of envelope:
Assistant in Charge of National Security

(Written in an abbreviated form)
Dear KIM Sang-keun, Secretary
Congratulations!!

Please do everything carefully and thoroughly.

The one translation which I sent the other day (which is in your custody) shall be accepted (deposited?) around 8/15.

As soon as you receive this diary, give it to Dr. CHOI Chaichang. Please report to me directly after your delivery.

I pray for your good health.
YANG

Committee Exhibit No. 10
Front of envelope: 11/11
KIM Sang-keun
Korean Embassy in the United States
11/11/75
Back of envelope:
YANG
Dear Professor KIM:

I understand that you work hard. I assure you that I always receive your reports.

Please give all the translations in your custody to this man (as this is the way this man wants it).

YANG Doo (no middle name given)
(Printed stationery)
Assistant in Charge of National Security

(P.S.)
No need to report

Committee Exhibit No. 11
Destroy the letter by fire
Front of envelope: 11/10
To: KIM Sang-keun, Counsellor
Korean Embassy in the United States
Back of envelope:
YANG Doo-won
To: KIM Sang-keun, Counsellor

I congratulate you for your toils of undertaking your duties with patience under various adverse circumstances.

According to recent reports, the U.S. authorities is about to begin their investigations of the $400,000 which you gave company president CHOI Che-yung for custody. I give you the following guidelines. You should convey these guidelines correctly to President CHOI and urge him to take a clear attitude.

Firstly, since the name of Counsellor KIM Sang-keun, a diplomat, may be mentioned and President CHOI may have to defend himself, you are to have Mr. CHOI retain an able lawyer and have him either not to respond to the authorities' investigation or have the investigation delayed as long as possible.

Secondly, in case he has to face the investigations, he should tell the fact that he, requested by Counsellor KIM Sang-keun, has deposited the total sum of $400,000 including cash with various banks, having taken this money in custody temporarily.

Thirdly, he should tell the truth that if he is requested by Counsellor KIM Sang-keun, he should return the money any time.

Fourthly, if President CHOI had diverted a portion or the whole amount of the money which he took in his custody, he should make it clear in detail and tell the truth that he has diverted the money for his business without consulting Counsellor KIM Sang-keun.

Fifthly, in case President CHOI used the money at his discretion for his business in Korea, he should also tell the truth.

In conclusion President CHOI took only the money into his custody at the request of Counsellor KIM. In case he, while having the money in his custody, used the money or diverted it temporarily, it was done solely for his own business purposes. Thus, he should tell the truth that neither Counsellor KIM nor President CHOI violated U.S. laws.

You should carry out the above-mentioned five (5) guidelines without making any mistakes.

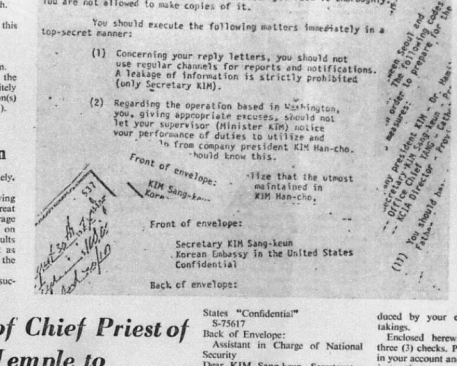
I pray for your strenuous efforts.

YANG Doo-won

Committee Exhibit No. 12
To: Counsellor KIM Sang-keun

By the order of my superior, I instruct 439 to first read thoroughly the enclosed letter addressed to 430 and take measures; to read the enclosed letter addressed to C-10; seal it tightly and deliver it to C-10; to let C-10 read it in the presence of 439; destroy it together with the instruction. So you shall carry out the instruction to perfection.

Assistant Director, Intelligence



Shown here is a copy of secret "KCIA" letters.

S. Korean Economy: Case of Foreign Domination

Recently, the Pak Jung Hi junta is portraying a "rosy picture" of the south Korean economy by mobilizing foreign mass media, especially the Japanese press.

They allege that south Korea's Gross National Product (GNP) would fast rise to 49,900 million dollars by 1981, per capita national income being 1,284 dollars. Exports, they claim, would reach the level of 17,400 million dollars, with imports rising at a "lower rate," helping improve the trade balance and establish a "self-supporting economy."

However, this is not the case.

Heavy Dependence Upon Japanese Capital

The fact is that the south Korean economy has become totally dependent upon foreign monopoly capital and especially the Japanese.

Japanese monopoly capital's inroads into south Korea which started on full scale after the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty" has managed to seize key branches of the south Korean economy.

Japan's monopoly funds pumped into south Korea swelled from the 400,000 dollars scale in 1964 to 2,000 million dollars last year to account for 20 per cent of the total amount of foreign capital investments.

Foreign concerns which established themselves in south Korea in the forms of direct investment and joint ventures totalled 769 in number as of last December, of which 610 are Japanese.

U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital now controls 100 per cent of the oil refining industry, 80 per cent of the power industry and 100 per cent of the synthetic resin and pulp industries of south Korea. South Korea relies on foreign countries for 97.7 per cent of chemical pulp, 85.3 per cent of timber, 70 per cent of iron ore supplies and most of the raw materials and other materials.

Japan controls south Korea's chemical fibre, aluminum and sheet glass industries 100 per cent, the electric appliances industry 70 per cent, the iron sheet industry 60 per cent and the cement industry 50 per cent.

Serves Military Needs

A disquieting distinctive feature of Japan's economic behaviour vis-a-vis it that it is apparently oriented to meet military requirements.

A case in point is the construction of the Pohang Iron Works built with Japan's money, technique and materials.

The Japanese Government gave 143 million dollars for the first stage construction of the iron works. Involved in it were such big monopolies as Mitsui and Mitsubishi. A total of 880 Japanese engineers were sent there to oversee the project from big iron and steel companies such as Nippon Steel, Fuji and Nippon Kokan.

As well, the production of up-to-date automatic rifles "M-16" started in south Korea in 1974.

To strengthen the tie-up between south Korea and Japan, Japanese monopoly capital diverted for "political funds" for the south Korean officials 23 million dollars of the "credits" given for the construction of the Pohang Iron Works.

At the "ninth south Korean-Japan regular ministerial conference" held in September last year Japan promised it would improve the "qualitative composition" of its economic "aid" to south Korea: to make huge investments in petro-chemicals, harbour construction and heavy machines. These domains contribute largely to military potential. Japan pledged an offer of 3,000 million dollars for the next 10 years, that is, 300 million dollars annually from 1977—100 million dollars in "government credits" and 200 million dollars in commercial credits.

The unbridled prosperity of foreign interests has resulted in the ruin of domestic industries.

Even the "government-run" and comprador enterprises find themselves in production slump and insolvency. The foreign mass media ignore the successive closure or curtailed production of minor enterprises.

According to a survey by an economic institution of south Korea, 83.6 per cent of major comprador enterprises are suffering from financial shortage.

The south Korean economy lacks its own capital necessary to sustain rapid industrialization. Capital there is regarded primarily as means to make quick profits; it has no long-term nature as builtin part of modern industry. Its familiar form is in private loans on a monthly basis.

As such it can not afford to become a driving force behind industrialization. South Korean industrialization needs a massive dose of foreign capital.

From a viewpoint of her independence, the credits are rather preferable than direct investment of foreign capital. Yet, the credits, which must be returned, may prove a heavy burden for a developing country like south Korea.

Direct investment has an advantage. Its demerit, however, is increased control by foreign capital of the national economy, a distinct aspect of neocolonialism.

South Korea has put undue emphasis on the export-oriented industry without building a proper infrastructure——almost all the raw materials are imported. Examples are: synthetic fabrics, wig-making, engineering and electrical appliances. Those parts which require high technical knowhow are produced first in Japan and then brought into south Korea where they are assembled.

Foreign Debts: $12 Bil.

South Korea has now become a "kingdom of foreign debts."

Japanese investments in south Korea are such that she is regarded as part of the Japanese economy.

Even according to data officially made public, south Korea's foreign debts have overshot the 10,000 million dollar mark.

It was reported that the amount of the principal and interest on "loans" south Korea has to pay from this year till 1981 totals 9,391 million dollars.

Trade deficits go on swelling. Trade with Japan scores a red-ink figure of 2,000-3,000 million dollars annually.

The puppet south Korean exporters association reported on January 13 that south Korea's perennial trade deficit with Japan widened to $1.63 billion in the first 11 months of last year from $1.29 billion for 1978.

The association in its trade news service listed Korean imports from Japan during January-November 1977 as $3.44 billion on a customs clearance basis, compared against its exports of $1.81 billion.

Tax Burden

In a bid to financially support the "4th five-year plan" a total of 16,650 billion *won* (One dollar is approximately 484 *won*) are considered necessary.

Of them, 14,700 billion *won* is planned to be raised domestically——tax revenues, forcible deposits, hikes in public fees.

Taxes imposed upon the people by the Pak Jung Hi clique jumped from 29,400 million *won* in 1960 to 2,787,300 million *won* last year, an increase of 9,480 per cent. The per capita tax burden rose from 920 *won* to 75,230 *won*, a rise of 8,177 per cent over during the same period.

Tax revenues will rise 2.6 times in 1981 over the previous year. The per capita tax burden is anticipated to go up to 140,000 *won*. No increase in wages or countermeasures against unemployment is envisaged in the "4th five-year plan." Therefore, workers will find it more difficult to secure jobs during the five-year period and then real wages will keep going down.

Photo shows one scene of Masan Free Export Zone (MAFEZ). Here foreign firms (almost exclusively Japanese) invest directly in wholly-owned subsidiaries or joint ventures with south Koreans.

Growing Protests About Moon Cult

(Continued from the previous issue)

In the House of Commons in October, 1975, Mr. Rose raised the question of "a number of bogus and bizarre bodies which purport to be religious cults."

He said: "They benefit from the laxity of the law relating to charities. Among them, and perhaps the most pernicious, is a body commonly known as the Unification Church, with its fradulent fund-raising, its dubious medical and psychological claims, its rather sinister political connexions and the dangers which it holds in relation to the health of potential or actual recruits.

"Its sophisticated brainwashing techniques, its efforts to split youngsters from their families and encourage them to give up worldly goods are equally a danger to health and a matter of concern. The whole set-up constitutes a criminal conspiracy, only the fringes of which have been dealt with by convictions in court." (Those court convictions relate to street selling offences.)

He went on to quote Mr. Dennis Orme, leader of the Unification Church in Britain and a trustee of the Sun Myung Moon Foundation, which is a registered charity, as writing in the church's newspaper, Rising Tide: "Jesus taught that we should hate our father and mother and family and love him first."

Mr. Rose told the House of Commons: "It is this doctrine that has brought myriad of letters pouring in to me." He went on to read a letter from a British parents whose son had been "witnessing" and street selling for the cult in Japan.

"...I had a phone call to say Tony was on his way home....Well, he was bgought in, he didn't recognize anybody, didn't speak, just a vacant expression a quick exit, saying they had a train to catch back to London.

"It was not until they had gone that I realized what Tony was really like. He could not eat or drink, so we got him straight to bed. We even had to undress him and put him to bed. He was also incontinent." (Concluded)

Review of 1977: Total Ostracism For Pak Junta

The struggle of the south Korean people against fascist dictatorship and for democratic freedom and rights, a new life and a new policy is gaining further momentum, steadily aggravating the political crisis of the south Korean puppets.

The south Korean situation over the past one year is characterized mainly by the fact that the south Korean puppets have landed themselves deeper in an inextricable predicament, rejected within and without.

The south Korean puppets have intensified the brutal suppression of the people in an attempt to maintain the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorial system at any cost. The struggle of the people, however, did not subside. On the contrary, its flames rose more furiously as the days went by.

The developments over the past one year clearly show that the south Korean people are hardening their determination not to leave intact the big stick policy and vast rackets suffocating society and aggravating tension and that they no longer went to endure poverty, lack of right and national disgrace.

At Home : Collision Course

At a meeting held in Seoul last March, over 1,500 south Korean workers made public a "Declaration of Human Rights of Workers" branding the rulers' merciless violation of the workers' human rights as an unpardonable crime and demanding the abolition of such fascist evil laws as the "national security law" and "emergency decrees" and the enforcement of the minimum wage system, and expressed their determination to fight the oppressors to a finish.

The workers of a clothing factory in Pyonghwa Market, Seoul, who rose in struggle demanding an end to the suppression of labour movement, the release of political prisoners and the improvement of the living conditions, fearlessly fought against hundreds of baton-wielding puppet riot police, demonstrating the undaunted stamina of the working class.

Reporting the rise of the south Korean workers' struggle, Japanese newspapers pointed out that the anti-Pak "regime" movement has now developed into a nation-wide movement.

The struggle of the south Korean working class is enjoying the positive support and encouragement of the people of broad sections and the organizations fighting against fascism and for democracy.

The struggle for the democratization of society was waged vigorously by people of various strata, too.

The struggle against fascism and for democracy which had been waged from the outset of the year by students, signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and their families, former journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and personages of political, public, press, academic and religious circles developed into the massive anti-"government" meetings and demonstrations in Seoul University, Yonse University and other universities and colleges of south Korea.

The unshakable determination of the south Korean people not to tolerate the fascist dictatorship was clearly demonstrated by the struggle of students who made public a "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation," "Declaration of Ordeal," "Declaration of Emergency Determination for National Salvation" and "April Declaration" in last March and April, the demonstration of students in Seoul last fall which assumed a massive and explosive character and the struggle waged by the democratic personages who announced a "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" and conducted activities to collect more signatures to this charter.

In its "Declaration of Struggle for Democracy" the "National Committee of the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea," a fighting organization against fascism and for democracy, which announced its inauguration early this year, stated that it could not be any longer with folded arms at the intelligence policy, torture policy and the policy of strangulating the popular masses with the arms of the police. In their open letter issued on last March 1, the south Korean democrats indicted the rulers for having fostered political and social evils and demanded their resignation from the "regime."

In their "1977 Declaration of Death-Defying Struggle for Defence of Democracy" students of Yonse University denounced the rulers for converting south Korea into a theatre of secret agents, threatening the lives and freedom of the people, disgracing the nation by clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces and lining their pockets with irregularities.

The declaration issued in last November by the students of Seoul University manifested their unswerving stand by declaring that they would "not yield to any suppression but determinedly reject any servile compromise till the victory of the struggle for democracy, nation and rights of the people," and demanded the "abolition of the *yusin* (revitalized) constitution" and the "immediate withdrawal of emergency decree No. 9."

Overseas Koreans Demand Democracy

The Pak Jung Hi puppets are hit hard also by compatriots overseas of south Korean origin.

South Koreans residing in many foreign countries of the world held the "Conference of Overseas South Koreans' Movement for Democracy" in Tokyo last August and formed the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminyon) for the purpose of unifying the struggle of the overseas south Koreans.

In an appeal to all the compatriots at home and abroad, "Hanminyon" called upon them to rise up in a "nation-wide struggle" to destroy the "*yusin* system," establish the order of "democratic constitutional government," get rid of the Pak "regime" and set up a patriotic "democratic coalition government."

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique is further forsaken in the world community.

The world peace-loving people are unanimously raising voices protesting and denouncing the barbarous terroristic rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

More than 500 prominent figures of Japan, the United States, West Germany and other countries formed the "International Solidarity Committee for Democracy in South Korea" in Tokyo last August and are now conducting a vigorous international movement of support and solidarity for the south Korean people's struggle for democracy.

The second meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in south Korea which was held in Paris last November denounced and indicted to the whole world the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's violation of human rights.

As the truth of the dirty international bribery of the Pak Jung Hi clique has been brought to full light, the south Korean puppets have been driven deeper into a tight corner. They are cold-shouldered even by the U.S. political circles. This is a double blow at the south Korean puppets.

Vacillation and confusion are arising in the puppet group because it is hated by the people and isolated from the world community.

Glaring proof of this is that among the puppet high-ranking officials and puppet diplomatic and consular officials abroad those who sought refuge in foreign countries sharply increased in number in recent years.

That the puppets are floundering in a serious political crisis, forsaken within and without, is the logical result of the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who are bartering away the sovereignty of the nation, seeking the permanent division of the country and selling without hesitation the country and the nation in pursuance of their personal pleasure.

Kim Dae Jung's Secretaries Arrested

The south Korean authorities arrested on January 6 on groundless charges Han Hwa Gap and Kim Ok Du, secretaries of Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate.

On January 1 these persons, together with some 20 other persons who had kept close acquaintance with Kim Dae Jung, went to the hospital attached to Seoul University to meet Kim Dae Jung. But the fascist bandits categorically refused to allow them to meet Kim Dae Jung.

They protested against the unreasonable act of the puppet clique but were compelled to return.

Taking issue with the fact that they demanded a meeting with Kim Dae Jung and protested when they were rejected, the puppets "interrogated" them from January 2 and arrested them on January 6 on the "charges of interference with government officials in the exercise of their special duties."

Canberra Times:

Korean Dolls 'Made In Appalling Conditions'

Follows the gist of the last December 19 article of the Australian daily "Canberra Times" which interviewed Rev. Richard Wootton who worked for five years in south Korea as the secretary of the urban-industrial mission committee of the presbyterian church of south Korea:

If you look at the small print on the box that brought your daughter's Barbie doll this Christmas you may find it was made in Korea—in appalling conditions by girls earning little more than $1 a day.

The secretary for justice and human development for the Commission for World Mission of the Uniting Church of Australia, the Reverend Richard Wootton, told The Canberra Times on Friday how one of the world's best-selling Christmas dolls was produced in conditions of heat, loud machine noise, dust health-risk, strong paint fumes and long hours by more than 2,000 workers.

Mr. Wootton, who worked for five years in South Korea as the secretary of the urban-industrial mission committee of the Presbyterian Church of Korea, said Barbie dolls were assembled by Japanese and Korean-owned Tae Hyup Ltd.

Night cargo flights by Boeing 747s bring the components from the US and assembled dolls make the return trip for distribution by the US Mattel corporation.

The Hyup Ltd. produces a wide range for Mattel: the Marie Osmond, the Hawaiian Barbie, Partytime Skipper, Partytime Barbie, Malibu Skipper, International Promo, Malibu Christie and International Skipper. It appears to have started producing toys for Stuffed Animal Avlon Inc. of Stroudsburg, in the United States.

Conditions are even poorer in some other Korean factories. In September, for instance, 200 garment-union labourers (mainly girls) clashed with police in Seoul. Fifty-four entered the labour school which had been barred to them and in subsequent events, as the police tried to regain it, three attempted suicide—by leaping from a window, disembowelling and slashing wrists.

Things could be grim for the Asian labourer who made the shirt you could be given this Christmas.

The Korean girls who assemble Barbie dolls start on wages equivalent to $1.00 a day in Australia. After working three years they can expect $1.25 a day and after five to seven years $1.50 to $2 a day.

For this, they work from 8am to 6pm with half an hour off for lunch and five minutes in the afternoon; but there is also two hours "compulsory" overtime.

They get Sundays off and some public holidays. There are no annual holidays (just eight days guaranteed by law), they also miss out on monthly menstrual leave (one day by law).

'Treason'

Mr. Wootton said many of the girls had to take pep pills to maintain their work speed over the long hours.

In June this year they started industrial action to improve conditions and end "compulsory" overtime. The consequences were disastrous.

Mr. Wootton said strike action was "virtual treason" under South Korea's martial law.

The girls started a work slowdown which cut production by up to 30 per cent on June 8, 400 demonstrated for 2½ hours on June 28 by not working the "compulsory" overtime, and on June 30 700 went on strike for six hours.

On July 1, 400 demonstrated for one hour and the police broke up the strikers. Many were detained.

Since then, about 1,000 members of the union involved resigned from it in protest over its control by the company. The union became inoperable.

The company promised unspecified wage increases from September and the lack of changing and medical facilities continued.

Just over two months ago, the company put up a notice saying between 500 and 800 of its 2,700 workforce would be fired at a rate of 200 a month.

It was virtually impossible for trade unions to improve conditions, Mr. Wootton said. In South Korea every trade union had its own Korean CIA officer who vetted any action; some 200,000 people were in CIA employment there on newspapers, educational institutions, the army and in the management of corporations.

Human Rights Violations Unabated

South Korea is the land where the human rights are most savagely violated in the world.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique constantly supplement the "arsenal of repressive laws" with "legal" acts of a very wide variety and enormous dimension providing for the harshest sanctions against all individuals and groups falling out of their favour.

Not without reason did Kobayashi, professor of Tokyo University, Japan, declare that a guarantee of human rights is something never expected in south Korea.

The violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi clique finds most glaring manifestation in the arrest of any person without a warrant, the arbitrariness of the special judicial apparatuses, and barbarous torutre and murder.

More than 10,000 personages and students were arrested without warrants in Seoul in two days following the proclamation of a "martial law" in October 1972.

"The New York Times" said: "Pak Jung Hi is cracking down on political opponents and honest people: midnight raids, arrests, surveillance, breakins. This is the brazen violation of human rights."

Many of those arrested are kept in prison for an indefinite period without so much as a trial.

Even if a trial is held, it does not mean that human rights are taken into account.

The judicial apparatuses are under the control of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and many defendants have no counsel.

Three cases of trials which William Butler was authorized to watch by the Amnesty International in 1974 were staged in the private office of the "judge."

The lawyer is not granted any privilege to plead before the court.

Kang Sin Ok, the counsel of poet Kim Ji Ha and the students involved in the so-called "case of the national federation of youth and students for democracy," was arrested to be sentenced to ten years in prison for having defended them in the court.

Human rights are wantonly violated in the investigation and torture rooms scattered all over south Korea.

In the torture rooms the victims are told by the fascist hangmen: "Do you know where you are now? We might kill you. Then we would declare you had committed suicide. That would be the end of you."

All encroachment upon human rights by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique is intended entirely for the "security of power" under the pretext of "backing the dialogue with the north."

Abduction Cases Increase Abroad

The abduction of opposition figures abroad is a most vicious form of suppression of human rights perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In order to get rid of the political adversaries and democratic figures, it abduct any of them, be they in near or far-off foreign lands across continents and oceans.

Typical examples of this are the "East Berlin case," an abduction case of world scale, and the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" that left the world agape.

The fascist bandits employed most heinous and crafty methods to spirit south Koreans, scholars, professors and students who demanded democracy and peaceful reunification from West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Britain, the United States and other countries.

The diverse methods used by the Pak Jung Hi clique included extending "invitations" to those adversaries to attend "ceremonies," sending them false letters or telegrams from their "seriously ailing" parents or brothers hoping to see them in their lifetime, bringing them to south Korea by planes or ships after kidnapping them at their houses and anesthetizing them with the mobilization of agents.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's abduction overseas is not only crafty and hideous in its method but also large in its scale.

In kidnapping the opponents the fascist bandits mobilize without hesitation even hundreds of "CIA operatives, special terrorists. cars, battleships and planes.

This is proven by the abduction of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean opposition figure, which created quite a stir in the world public.

When they failed in a series of attempts on the life of Kim Dae Jung, the Pak Jung Hi clique kidnapped him in Tokyo in broad daylight in August 1973 by mobilizing more than 200 puppet CIA operatives, terrorists and puppet army and police, a high-speed car, a high-speed boat and a 500-ton battleship.

The Pak Jung Hi clique abducted more than 470 compatriots overseas by such means and methods.

The overseas abduction committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, ignoring the international usage and sovereignty of states, strips them naked as the most vicious international gang.

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